

REP. HEFLIN FIRES FROM STREET CAR

Shooting at Negro, Congressman Wounds Him and Hits White Man.

TRIES TO STOP NEGRO FROM DRINKING ON CAR

Black Man, Already Under the Influence of Liquor, Resents the Interference, Bringing on a Scuffle and the Sensational Double Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—In a desperate affray on a Pennsylvania Avenue car to-night a negro and a white man were shot and wounded. The negro, a New York horse trainer, is suffering from a wound in the leg. The shooting of McCreary was accidental.

Mr. Hefflin was arrested and taken to the Sixth Police Station, where the charge of assault with intent to kill was placed against him. Later he was released on \$5,000 bond.

NEGRO DRINKING ON CAR

The shooting occurred shortly after 7 o'clock as the car reached the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street, bound for Capitol Hill. Congressman Edwin J. Hefflin, of Alabama, Thomas Lumby, the negro, was shot in the head, and is in a critical condition, and Thomas McCreary, a New York horse trainer, is suffering from a wound in the leg. The shooting of McCreary was accidental.

Mr. Hefflin was arrested and taken to the Sixth Police Station, where the charge of assault with intent to kill was placed against him. Later he was released on \$5,000 bond.

The other negro, who was sober, attempted to take the bottle away from his friend, but failed. It is said that Lumby became offended at Mr. Hefflin's remonstrances and applied vile epithets. As the car reached Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Hefflin and Lumby were engaged in a desperate struggle. Mr. Hefflin, who is a large, powerful man, succeeded in throwing Lumby off the car as it came to a stand. Most of the occupants of the car hastily alighted, including Mr. and Mrs. McCreary.

NEGRO TRIED TO SHOOT

The negro fell to the ground. He rose and, it is said, began cursing Mr. Hefflin again and made a motion for his hip pocket as if to draw a weapon, whereupon Mr. Hefflin fired at him through the car window, missing the negro and hitting Thomas McCreary, who was about twenty feet from the car. Mr. Hefflin said that a quarrel again, one of the shots striking Lumby in the head above the ear. Lumby ran a short distance and fell. An ambulance was called and he was taken to the Emergency Hospital. The conductor of the car disappeared and Officer George N. Scriven took charge of the car and ran it to Third and Pennsylvania Avenue. Thereupon Hefflin was escorted by Officer Scriven to the Capitol Hotel and later was taken to the police station in a cab. He was not locked up.

Mr. McCreary's wound is not serious, and after treatment in a hospital he returned to his apartments. At the Emergency Hospital it was said Lumby, though badly wounded and unconscious, has a chance to recover. His skull was fractured, but the surgeons were unable to ascertain to-night whether the bullet had entered the head.

PERMISSION TO GO ARMED

Mr. Hefflin explained at the station his reason for going armed. He is the author of a "Jim Crow" car law in the District of Columbia, and says that since he introduced the measure he has received many letters of a threatening character, and secured permission from the authorities to go armed.

WOMEN FATALLY BURNED

Sacrifice Themselves in Burning House to Save Children.

MILFORD, MASS., March 27.—Two women were fatally burned, another received serious injuries and two children were seriously injured in a fire which destroyed a tenement house at No. 99 Central Street to-night. Beyond the fact that the dead women were members of an Armenian family, their identity is unknown.

HALL MILTON IS NAMED

Successful Banker and Business Man Bryan's Successor in Senate.

VISITED BY EARTHQUAKE

Chilpan, a Mexican Town of 15,000 Inhabitants, Suffers Severely.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—Governor Flores, the chief executive of the State of Guerrero, who is here, has just received the first official advice from the town of Chilpan, with 15,000 inhabitants, said to have been destroyed in the heavy earthquake which occurred last night. The message says that while a number of the buildings of the town were leveled to the ground no lives were lost. The police quarters and the mayor's office were destroyed, and the jail badly damaged. Great fissures were made in the streets and open fields. In the neighboring town of Ometzpec the jail was destroyed, and thirty prisoners made their escape. Troops are guarding the public buildings. There are no deaths reported from Chilpan, but perfect order prevails.

Later returns from Chilpan show, however, that the dispatch received by Governor Flores was ultra-conservative. The town was largely destroyed, though no lives were lost. Most of the buildings that were leveled were residences.

Thirty-four shocks have been recorded during the past twenty-four hours by the seismograph at the national observatory at Tabuaya. Most of these shocks, however, were imperceptible except to the delicate needle of the instrument.

Mrs. Emma Jeanette Dorville, an American who dropped dead of a disease last night in the Tiburcio Theatre in Vera Cruz, during a panic which followed the earthquake. News of the panic reached Mexico City to-night. When the quake was felt, the audience rushed for the exits, and many persons were severely injured, but none was seriously injured. During the crush, Mrs. Dorville dropped dead.

A gendarme was killed and fifteen persons were slightly hurt, one fatally injured, in Mexico City last night by falling beams and walls. All of these were Mexicans.

Chilpan has a population of some 15,000 persons and is the largest town in the State of Guerrero. To reach the place from Mexico City, it is necessary to travel one day by train and then four days over a rough mountain trail on horseback.

Reports coming in from various points in the republic show that the quake was felt over a wide area, but that in no place, with the possible exception of Chilpan, was there any considerable loss of life or property.

TORNADO SWEEPS THROUGH

Towns in Iowa and Illinois Report Serious Damage.

BURLINGTON, IA., March 27.—A report from New Boston, Ia., ten miles west of Fort Madison, says that a tornado struck the place to-night, blowing twelve freight cars from the tracks, demolishing a church and injuring a number of persons. No one is reported killed. A balloon-shaped cloud was seen to pass from west to east along the Santa Fe Railroad. Considerable damage to farm houses is reported.

DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS

PEORIA, ILL., March 27.—A windstorm did considerable damage in a wide path through Fulton, Tazewell and Mason counties to-night. The wires are down, and the extent of the damage cannot be learned. In Pekin a saloon was blown down, and the coal house of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad was blown across the tracks. At Maples Mill a house was blown down and a woman was severely injured.

TORNADO AND STORM

Farm Property and City Buildings Wrecked—Train Overturned by Sand.

DETROIT, MICH., March 27.—A tornado near Jackson, in the southern part of the State, to-day and a blizzard which now prevails in the upper peninsula are the extremes of a general storm that struck Michigan to-day. The tornado did considerable damage to farm property around Blackman and Woodville, northwest and west of Jackson. Barns are split, windmills destroyed and orchards uprooted, but no loss of life has been reported. At Menominee, in the upper peninsula, a wind velocity of forty miles an hour is reported, driving the snow into huge drifts. Train and trolley service are seriously delayed in upper Michigan.

Near Battle Creek to-night south-bound Michigan Central passenger train on the Goshen Branch was wrecked by the overturning of the locomotive four miles south of Battle Creek, when the train struck a bed of sand that had washed over the track to the depth of a foot. The engines remained on the track, and the engine crew saved themselves by jumping.

The passengers sustained a severe shaking up, but none were injured. Near Jackson, Ben Hahne, a night fireman on the Grand Rapids Division of the Michigan Central, was rendered unconscious in his cab, supposedly by a stroke of lightning. He was taken to a hospital in Jackson.

TO WED THE PRINCE

And the Family Settlement Will be Made in Half Million.

NEW YORK, March 27.—From an eminently authoritative source it is learned that Mrs. Anna Gould and Prince de Sagan will wed soon. They only await Papal dispensation permitting it.

Two conferences of the Gould family have been held on the question of a marriage settlement, and \$2,000,000, it is said, will be the dot given the prince. The yearly maintenance of half a million.

Mme. Gould was asked bluntly: "Are you going to marry Prince de Sagan?"

Mme. Gould arched her head on one side, and with a smile, which betrayed fine sensibility and a laughable softness, she said: "I cannot say to that question."

Being pressed for a direct answer, Mme. Gould smiled and laughed softly. It was evident she wanted to say much more than she dared.

ALDRICH BILL PASSES SENATE

After Amendments Are Offered the Republicans Carry Measure.

IMPORTANT CHANGES OF RESERVE FUND

La Follette Amendment Makes It Penitentiary Offense for Bank Officers to Purchase Stock of Corporations or Other Companies in Which They Are Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The Aldrich currency bill was passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 42 to 16, in the main a party vote. Previous to the taking of the vote on the bill a vote was taken on the Bailey substitute, authorizing the government, instead of the national banks, to issue the emergency currency for which the bill provides. The vote on the substitute stood 42 to 12, and this vote was entirely partisan, the Republicans casting the vote with the Republicans. The bill has been before the Senate since January 9th. The vote was not reached until after 6 P. M.

An interesting feature of the passage of the bill was a reiteration by Mr. Aldrich of his promise to bring in an investigation of the entire banking system of the country, with a view to instituting reforms.

As passed, the bill provides for not more than \$500,000,000 of emergency currency to be issued to national banks upon the deposit by them of State, county and municipal bonds to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The currency is to be issued with a view of securing an equitable distribution of the currency over the United States, and in accordance with the unimpaired capital and surplus of banks in each State. Banks are to pay for this emergency currency circulation one-half of 1 per cent. per month during the first four months it is circulating and afterward three-fourths of 1 per cent. per month.

The bill provides that national banks shall pay not less than 1 per cent. on government funds deposited with them.

RESERVE FUNDS

As amended to-day the bill carries an important change in banking laws relating to banks' reserves. This amendment provides that of the 15 per cent. reserve required to be kept by banks not in reserve cities four-fifths is to be kept in the vaults of the banks, and of that amount one-third can be in the form of securities of the kind required.

By another amendment agreed to to-day the period during which 12 of 1 per cent. interest is to be charged was reduced from six to four months, after which 5 of 1 per cent. is to be charged until redemption.

At the instance of Mr. La Follette an amendment was adopted prohibiting any national bank from investing its funds in stocks or other securities of a corporation the officers or directors of which are officers or directors of the bank, and providing a penalty of imprisonment of from one to five years. The proposition to insert provision for a government guarantee of deposits in national banks was defeated by a vote of 11 to 46. An amendment by Mr. La Follette to punish by from one to five years imprisonment any falsification in bank securities was adopted.

BAILEY BILL DEFEATED

Senator Teller offered, on request of Senator Bailey, of Texas, who was absent, the substitute currency bill of the Senator from Texas, which, he stated, was in the main similar to the Aldrich bill, with the difference that it provided for government instead of bank paper, and asked for a roll call. The vote was 15 to 43 against the bill.

Before the vote was taken on the Aldrich bill, Senators Teller and Johnston (Democrats) explained their reasons for voting for the measure, and Senator Overman his reasons for opposing it.

Mr. Overman said in part: "The Aldrich bill does not get at the root of the trouble, but only administers to the diseased surface. It is said it is a patch; it is a thin patch upon the crazy quilt of our monetary system—a salt solution for use only when death is imminent or an emergency comes."

"What avail would this bill have been? What relief would it have brought to the country banks in October last? The country banks do not own State, county, railroad or municipal bonds. They only bear 3 or 4 per cent. interest, and the banks cannot afford to own them when they can loan every dollar they have at 6 and 8 per cent. These bonds generally go to the great money centers and are held by savings banks, insurance and trust companies and the great national banks. It is a monstrous proposition to say that the banks would have taken \$100,000 and more of currency from

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PATHOS AND FUN MARK FINAL DAY

General Assembly Adjourns Sine Die After Stirring Scenes on Both Sides.

CONFEDERATE BADGES FOR VETERANS THERE

Col. Newhouse Instructs Judge Mann in Approved Method of Draining the Festive Glass. Members Produce Much Poetry, but Transact Little Business.

THOUGH there were many resolutions thanking officers and attaches, and a number of presents were passed around, little or no business of importance was transacted by the General Assembly at its final session yesterday, apart from the election of a judge for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. Both houses adjourned sine die shortly after 7 o'clock P. M., and many of the members left for their homes on night trains.

An interesting and touching scene was witnessed in the lower branch at an informal session beginning shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Catton, of Alexandria, was called to the chair, and Delegate Featherston on behalf of Major J. N. Stubbs, presented Confederate badges to all the Civil War veterans in the Legislature. The speech of Mr. Featherston was a gallant Confederate officer, was eloquent and well-timed. Recipients of the gifts responded in the following order: Messrs. Tallaferro, S. H. Love, Read, West and Powell. Messrs. Page and Montague spoke as sons of Veterans, and commended Major Stubbs for his gracefulness. The badges were presented to the following members who were gallant soldiers:

W. W. Baker, S. H. Love, A. M. Bowman, H. C. Lowry, G. W. Brackenridge, R. Powell, M. T. Cooke, P. R. Read, J. S. Craig, G. L. Richardson, Wm. B. Daniel, S. W. Sterrett, A. J. Jett, T. J. Stratton, Wm. E. Goffigan, C. C. Tallaferro, M. M. Green, S. H. Walker, J. S. Jones, E. S. West, T. D. Jennings, G. W. Whitehead, C. E. Wingo.

Doorkeepers: J. M. Johnston, S. M. Newhouse and P. E. Lipscombe.

MAJOR STUBBS SPEAKS

Delegate Richardson, the Independent member for Henry, who fought throughout the war, made an old-fashioned speech for his gracefulness. When Major Stubbs was called upon he was evidently deeply touched.

"There are moments in life," he said slowly, "when one would rather be silent than to speak."

"I am proud that I have been a member of the Legislature of 1908. Thirty-eight years ago I was directed by my people to come here and represent them. It may be my last session. A few more days at best and the end will come. The shadows of life are lengthening rapidly toward the east. No man can describe the ties that bind the Confederate soldiers together. I am not ashamed to shake my old comrades by the hand, and I want to leave them some little token of remembrance of the session just about to end."

Here Major Stubbs called his "old comrades," Captain Lipscomb and Colonel Johnson, doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms, respectively, of the House, and

PUT LEE IN WASHINGTON

Oklahoma Congressman Proposes Erection of \$100,000 Statue to Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—A resolution for the erection in this city of a monument to the memory of General Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army of the United States, was introduced to-day by Representative Ferris of Oklahoma. The resolution recites:

"That for more than forty years it has been the entire will and wish of our united population to erase from human memory all differences between the States in the past, and that, throughout this period the citizenship of the South has contributed to the bringing about of that general condition and to the advancement and upbuilding of the nation."

The bill is expressed in the resolution that the erection of a statue in commemoration of General Lee will contribute in a marked degree to the blotting forever from the minds and thoughts of the citizens of the nation the late unfortunate conflict.

The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated in the resolution to carry out its provisions. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Library, of which Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, is chairman.

WEATHER

Possibly Rain.

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TO CHANGE RATES UNFAIR TO VIRGINIA

This Fact is Made Plain in Hearing in Behalf of Winston-Salem and Durham

CITIES NOT HOSTILE, BUT INSIST ON RIGHTS

Witnesses Admit That It Would Be Unfair to Give Two Carolina Cities Advantages Over Their Neighbors, and General Cut Would Not Change Situation.

[Special From a Staff Correspondent.] ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Disclaiming hostility toward North Carolina trade centers, the attitude of the Virginia cities was clearly defined in the hearing before Interstate Commerce Commission Judge Clement to-day, when it was stated that while Richmond, Norfolk, Roanoke, Petersburg and Suffolk were not resisting the effort of the Corporation Commission to secure a lower freight rate from Norfolk and Western Railway for Winston-Salem and Durham, they would oppose it unless there was a proportionate reduction on Western shipments for Virginia points. Without this sliding scale it was made plain, however, that the commercial organizations would join the railroad in seeking to have the tariff remain undisturbed.

Fearing that an earlier expression from him might have been misinterpreted, Mr. H. C. Davis, of counsel for the cities which filed a plea of intervention, practically declared that they would appeal to the Federal rate-making body for relief if the North Carolina complainants won their contention.

ENTITLED TO LOWER RATE

"The attitude of these cities toward the matter in dispute," said Mr. Davis, "is that they oppose the same rate for Winston-Salem and Durham as for Virginia gateways. In other words, the same proportion must be maintained. We contend that Richmond, for instance, by virtue of geographical location and competitive conditions is entitled to a lower rate than Winston-Salem and Durham."

"Then you don't care if we cut the rates for these North Carolina points?" suggested Mr. Lucien Cooke, of the Norfolk and Western, "so long as we cut against you?"

"I can easily see conditions," replied Mr. Davis, "by which certain Virginia cities, having the same rate, should join in and ask for something lower. It is not difficult to see that Virginia cities every North Carolina cities are two North Carolina cities."

As innocent as this statement might be, it merely emphasized the complicated question of rate making which developed in the course of the hearing investigation by Commissioner Clements to-day. Although the commissioner did not indicate what line he might follow in preparing a report, the sentiment hereabout is that the complaint of the Commonwealth will be denied.

That there are wheels within wheels was brought to light by the admission of witnesses that if Winston-Salem and Durham are put on a parity with Virginia cities every North Carolina town will demand and receive as much, which will leave the situation identically the same as it is at present. Some of them reluctantly confessed that it would be relatively unfair to give Winston-Salem and Durham an undue advantage over their neighbors, which would not be different in its nature from that which now relates to North Carolina on the one hand and Virginia on the other. To slash the rate for all would mean that North Carolina would have more gateways than jobs, and that jobs would create and hold a monopoly from which the consumer would derive small benefit.

WHAT IS INVOLVED

The other Virginia cities have a vital interest in the proceeding for the reason that their rate is the same as that applying from the West to Lynchburg and Roanoke. There was a legal dispute between Messrs. Davis and Cooke and A. R. Thompson, counsel for Virginia, and H. G. Guthrie and E. J. Justice, counsel for North Carolina, to determine the status of the former. Lucien Cooke and R. Walton Moore, for the railroad, joined in at times, but the atmosphere was finally clarified, after which more than a score of business men went on the stand and testified that they had suffered financial loss and had their trade sacrificed, while Virginia jobbers were waxing fat. There was no animosity, however, the desire being to bring about a more satisfactory result without gain to one or injury to the other. Commissioner Clements explained that the action of Virginia in filing an intervention was customary and proper. Secretary H. G. Brown, of the Corporation Commission, quoted rates to show that Roanoke

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MAKE PLEA FOR GILLETTE

Evidence to Show That Grace Brown Was Victim of Epilepsy.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Evidence to show that Grace Brown, while Otselee, Chenango county, suffered from epilepsy to support a new theory that the girl had an epileptic fit when she was drowned in Big Moose Lake, Adirondacks, it was learned to-night, would be presented to Governor Hughes to-morrow morning in an effort to have the Governor grant a respite for Chester Gillette, condemned to die in Auburn prison next week for the murder of the girl.

Three witnesses said to be two women and a man, none of whom appeared as witnesses at Gillette's trial, are to give testimony before Governor Hughes in the executive chamber in support of the application for the granting of a respite. It was learned that counsel for the Gillette family will endeavor to show that Grace Brown met her death accidentally; that while in the boat with Gillette she was seized with an epileptic fit and drowned, and that the dislocations on her face when the body was found were due to her head coming in contact with the boat.

PREPARING A STATEMENT

When not engaged with his spiritual advisers, Rev. Melvany, of Little Falls, and Rev. Cordello Herlick, chaplain of Auburn prison, Chester Gillette has been busy himself, since informed that Governor Hughes would not interfere in his case, in preparing a statement which is to be issued to the public before he is electrocuted. It is announced that this statement is not a confession, and is Gillette's version of the occurrence.

Gillette did not see anyone to-day excepting the clergymen. He is restless at times, but otherwise he does not give any indication of worry at his approaching end.

EMBEZZLED OVER MILLION

Additional Charges Against Pittsburgh Bank Officers Now in Jail.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 27.—Henry Reiber, banker and jail convict, auditor of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, late to-day were taken to the office of United States Commissioner W. T. Lindsey for arraignment on additional charges filed against them by Bank Examiner William L. Folsom to-day. The charges filed to-day increase the total of the alleged defalcations to \$1,105,000. The accused waived hearing, and the bond of each was fixed at \$25,000, in default of which they were returned to jail, where they have been confined since their arrest Monday night, charged with the embezzlement of \$85,000. Two days later another charge was filed, accusing them of conspiring to defraud the bank out of \$300,000. Harry Silverman, Pittsburgh representative of Miller & Co., New York Stock Exchange brokers, was also named in the conspiracy charge, but was released under \$15,000 bail.

The specific charges against Reiber and Young are embezzlement, abstracting and misapplying funds and making false entries in the bank's books. Reiber, Young and Silverman are accused of conspiring to defraud the bank. The latter information sets forth that there are other unknown persons who took part in the conspiracies.

MUCH SPEECH-MAKING

Before the balloting commenced there was a great deal of speech-making, and all the aspirants were pictured as men in every way worthy to wear the judicial ermine. Mr. Wilkins, of Northampton, named Mr. Mears, and Mr. Goffigan, of York, made the principal speech for Judge Montague. The name of Mr. Wescott was placed before the caucus by Senator Gunter, and Senator Holt, of Newport News, nominated Mr. Robinson, who finally won the honor by a handsome majority. There were many seconding speeches for all the candidates, and the flood of oratory was shut off only by loud and off-putting demands from the floor for a vote.

THE FIRST TRIAL OF STRENGTH DID NOT INDICATE ANYTHING

It resulted as follows: Montague, 24; Mears, 27; Wescott, 33; Robinson, 34.

THE SECOND BALLOT WAS TAKEN BETWEEN WESCOTT, MEARS AND ROBINSON, AND IT WAS SO CLOSE THAT A SECOND VERIFICATION OF THE ROLL WAS DEMAND AND GRANTED

It resulted, Mears, 33; Robinson, 39; Wescott, 35.

MR. MEARS WAS NOW DROPPED AND JUDGE MONTAGUE WAS RENOMINATED

This method was continued until both Mears and Montague had been dropped twice, and then the great contest was determined.

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ROBINSON WINS AFTER STORMIEST CAUCUS IN YEARS

Newport News Man Elected Judge to Succeed Blackstone in 11th Circuit.

ISSUE IN DOUBT UNTIL VERY END

Other Candidates Had Strong Following, and Voting Furnished Much Excitement at Two Long Sessions—Massie Declares He Is Not a Puppet.

CONCLUDING amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm and excitement, the Democratic joint caucus of the Legislature yesterday afternoon nominated Judge Robinson of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, to succeed former Judge John W. G. Blackstone, who was removed on the previous day. Clarence W. Robinson, of Newport News, who was at once elected by a unanimous vote of the two houses. The General Assembly about an hour later adjourned sine die, and many of the members have already departed for their homes.

Four candidates were in the field to succeed Judge Blackstone, and it was only after two long sessions and ten close ballots that the end was reached. The struggle was fiercest from start to finish, and at times it was with the utmost difficulty that the chair was able to maintain even a semblance of order. After all the candidates had been dropped and renominated—some of them several times—the final measure of arms came late in the afternoon between Mr. Robinson and Hon. N. B. Wescott, of Accomac, the vote resulting: Robinson, 67; Wescott, 46.

Mr. Robinson, who is the only representative in the circuit were supporting other candidates, and though he was the first to be finally dropped out of the race, Judge Edgar E. Montague, of York, made the principal speech for Judge Montague. The name of Mr. Wescott was placed before the caucus by Senator Gunter, and Senator Holt, of Newport News, nominated Mr. Robinson, who finally won the honor by a handsome majority.

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...Virginia is Awake and Prosperous... Her cities and towns offer rich